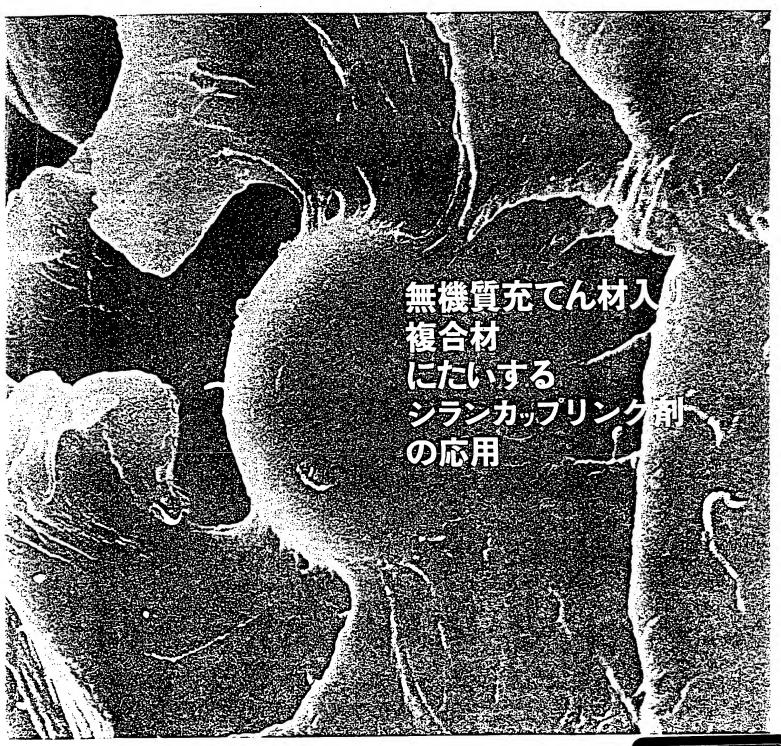
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日本ユニカー株式会社



NUC SILICONES

、あらわし、OR はけい素に結合している加水分解性のアルコキシ基をあらわします。なお、R'は通常短いアルキル鎖を介してけい素原子に結合しています。

実際に使用した場合、このアルコキシ基は加水分解してシラノールを生じ、このシラノールはシリカ、クレー、または金属酸化物の表面と反応または縮合します。一方、酸シラン分子の他端では、ピニル、エポキシ、アミノなどの官能性有機基が有機マトリックスレジンと反応します。それぞれの複合材で効果を得るには、シランカップリング剤がマトリックスレジンと充てん材の両方にたいしてある程度の反応性をもっていなければなりません。シランは別の前処理段階で充て

ん材に適用することもでき、またレジンに直接添加することもできます。後者の場合、シランは最終的には 充てん材とレジンの界面に移行してゆきます。複合材 に広く使用されているシランを第4表に掲げます。

従来の研究活動は無機物表面にたいするシランの反応性に向けられていました。この反応性がシランの特徴だからです。しかし、実用上はある特定の用途にたいする複合材を開発するより前に、レジンシステムについて基本的な配慮をする必要があります。従って、この小冊子では、熱硬化性樹脂、熱可塑性樹脂、およびエラストマーの順にマトリックス別に説明します。

関連表 NUC シランカップリング剤一覧

製品番号	化学名	構 造 式	適合ボリマー
A-151 A-172	Vinyltriethoxysilane Vinyl-tris(2-methoxy-ethoxy) silane	CH ₂ =CHSi (OC ₂ H ₅) ₃ CH ₂ =CHSi (OCH ₂ CH ₂ OCH ₃) ₃	DAP、アルキッド、ポリエチレン、架橋 ポリエチレン、熱硬化性ポリプタジエン、 ポリプロピレン、EPDM、EPM、ウレタ
A-174	gamma-Methacryloxy- propyltrimethoxy- silane	CH ₃ D CH ₂ =C − C·OCH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₂ Si (OCH ₃) ₃	>
A-1100	gamma-Aminopropyl- trimethoxysilane	H ₂ NCH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₂ Si (OC ₂ H ₅) ₃	ブチル、フェノール、エポキシ、メラミ ン、ナイロン、ポリイミド、ポリカーボ
A-1120	N-beta-(aminoethyl)- gamma-amino- propyl-trimethoxy- silane	H₂NCH₂CH₃NHCH₂CH₂CH₂Si{OCH₃)₃	ネート、ポリベンツイミダゾール、ポリエステル、ウレタン、EPDM、ネオプレン、ニトリル
A-186	beta-(3,4-Epoxy- cyclohexyl) ethyl- trimethoxysilane	OCH2CH2Si (OCH3)3	プチル、エポキシ、フェノール、塩化ビ ニル、環状脂肪族エポキシ、エピクロル ヒドリン、ポリエステル
A-187	gamma-Glycidoxy- propyltrimethoxy- silane	CH2-CHCH2OCH2CH2CH2Si (OCH3)3	
A-189	gamma-Mercaptopropyl- trimethoxysilane	HSCH₂CH₂CH₂Si (OCH₃)₃	EPDM、SBR、NR、ネオプレン、ポリサ ルファイド、塩化ビニル、エピクロルヒ ドリン、ポリブタジエン、ポリイソプレ ン、ウレタン
L	<u> </u>		

Shin-Etsu Silicones SULANES

Shin-Etsu Chi mical Co., Ltd. is a leading manufacturer of silicon is semiconductor silicons, synthetic quartz glass, PVC, rare earth metal oxid is, and rare earth magnets.

Our Silicon Division provides a wide variety of silicon-based products including chemical reagents and intermediat fluids, resins, liquid rubber, rubber, and sealants that are used in many diverse industries such as electrical electronics, chemical, automotive, industrial machinery, food, cosmetics, textiles, pulp and paper and construction. This web site is intended to provide important information on silanes, including silane coupling agents, functional silanes and silylating agents.



Silane coupling agents are organosilicon compounds that are widely used to bond organic materials to inorganic materials. In many cases, these are materials that might otherwise be considered too dissimilar to form strong interactions. As a result, silane coupling agents are extensively used to greatly improve the interfacial adhesion in composites and other materials systems, significantly improving desirable qualities such as mechanical strength, moisture or chemical resistance, electrical properties, etc. In general, silane coupling agents are used to tailor the composition, functionality, compatibility, and reactivity of a given system, enhancing its desirable properties while minimizing the disadvantages that may be inherent. This typically includes the direct modification of resins, other organic components, and/or inorganic surfaces and it is accomplished by adding one or more specific functional groups via one or more organosilane coupling agents.

Information about Products

(Z. ;	Key Products	Product List
(3 a m.	Applicable Resins	Contact Us for Samples



Functional silanes are organosilicon compounds such as chlorosilanes, alkoxysilanes, and silazanes that have one or more functional groups directly attached to the silicon atoms. Functional silanes are used in the manufacture of ceramics, as surface modifiers for organic materials, as resin modifiers, and also as silylating agents that protect the specific functional groups of pharmaceutical and agricultural chemicals.

Information about Products -

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A silylating agent is an organosilicon compound that replaces an activated hydrogen in an organic molecule with an organosilicon group. In the field of pharmaceuticals, silylating agents are mainly used to protect the activated hydrogens of specific functional groups in raw materials or intermediates as they are processed. In the field of electronics, silylating agents are widely used as surface modifiers for a variety of substrates such as silicon wafers or glasses.

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To The State of th	Tetraethoxysilane	KBE-04	LS- 2430	Si(OC2H5)4	208.3	0.93	1.3811	168	54 •2	No.4-2 petroleum	2-2048	78-10-4
9 U S	Methyltriethoxysilane	KBE-13	LS- 1890	CH ₃ Si(OC ₂ H ₅) ₃	178.3	68.0	1.3830	. 143	40 •2	No.4-2 petroleum	2-2052	2-2052 2031-67-6
llsyx	Dimethyldiethoxysilane	KBE-22	LS- 1370	(CH3)2Si(OC2H5)2	148.3	0.83	1.3839	114	15 *2	No.4-1 petroleum	2-2052	78-62-6
AIK	Phenyltriethoxysilane	KBE-103	LS- 4480	CeHsSi(OC2Hs)3	240.4	66.0	1.4588	236	111 +3	No.4-3 petroleum	3-2635	780-69-8
Aur.	Diphenyldiethoxysilane	KBE-202	LS- 5990	(CeHs)2Si(OCH2CH3)2	272.4	1.03 (20°C)	1.5272	310	175 *3	No.4-3 petroleum	3-2635	3-2635 2553-19-7
	Hexyltrimethoxysilane	KBM- 3063	LS- 3130	CH3(CH2)SSI(OCH3)3	206.4	16:0	1.4060	202	81 *3	No.4-3 petroleum	2-2052	2-2052 3069-19-0
	Hexyltriethoxysilane	KBE 3063	LS- 4808	CH3(CH2)sSi(OCH2CH3)3	248.4	0.88	1.4078	120.6	95 •3	No.4-3 petroleum	2-2052	2-2052 18166-37-
	Decyltrimethoxysilane	KBM- 3103 •5	LS- 5258	CH3(CH2)oSi(OCH3)3	262.5	06:0	1.4209	132 *1	135 •3	No.4-3 petroleum	2-3512	2-3512 5575-48-4
	Decyltrimethoxysilane*5	KBM- 3103C	ı	CH3(CH2)9Si(OCH3)3	262.5	06'0	1.4209	132 •1	79 •3	No.4-3 petroleum	2-3512	2-3512 5575-48-4
	Trifluoropropyltrimethoxysilane	KBM- 7103	LS- 1090	CF3CH2CH2Si(OCH3)3	218.2	1.14	1.3520	144	23 •2	No.4-2 petroleum	2-2079	429-60-7
Silazane	Hexamethyldisilazane	HMDS3	LS- 7150	(CCH ₃) ₃ SiNHSi(CH ₃) ₃	161.4	0.77 (20°C)	1.4080 (20°€)	126	12 •2	No.4-1 petroleum	2-2955	999-97-3

*1 10nnnHg(1.3kPa) *2 Closed *3 Open *4 21mmHg(2.8kPa) *5 High purity grade

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2003/12/18